

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

HOW A NEBRASKA FARMER ENDED HIS TROUBLES

He Takes the Life of His Wife and Hired Hand and Then Kills Himself—The Deed Shrouded in Darkness—Disastrous Accident in a Railroad Tunnel—Ten People Killed and a Number Wounded—Gen. Sherman's Son—Shippers Invoke Congressional Aid.

A Triple Tragedy in Nebraska.
HUMPHREYS, Neb., Feb. 21.—It was learned here this evening that Mr. McCubbin, formerly a stock man at Gibbon, Neb., but of late residing on Jensen's ranch, in Stanton county, about four miles north of Leigh, Neb., killed his wife and hired man, named Frank Yob, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Erasmus Dennis, also in the employ of McCubbin, but living with his family in a separate house, while doing chores about the barn was attracted by the report of a pistol shot. Upon coming in sight of the house he saw McCubbin standing on the porch, pistol in hand, the dead body of his wife lying on one side and that of his hired man lying on the other, but not yet dead. McCubbin called to Dennis to come and witness what he had done, but Dennis hesitated at first, when McCubbin pointed the pistol at his own head and pulled the trigger, only to find that the pistol had been emptied, when he turned the pistol away, after which Dennis went to him and talked to him. He spoke about his family being ruined and of his despair. He gave his pocketbook to his boy, the oldest of five children, and told him to take care of the contents, about \$80, and that he and the other children would have to live with their grandmother, as after this they would never see him or their mother again. Dennis hastened to their nearest neighbor for help, and returning soon after with Peter Glend, he found Yob dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Dennis then hastened to Leigh and telegraphed the coroner and sheriff to come to the scene, and got a team to go up after the children soon after their return.

A large crowd came up from Leigh, but McCubbin had closed the house and pulled the curtain, and was seen no more until the house was broken open by Marshal Cushman of Leigh. McCubbin was found dead in bed beside his dead wife, having drank arsenic. It was learned that McCubbin had made his wife last week. McCubbin bore a good reputation in this neighborhood. The supposition is that domestic trouble caused the terrible crime.

McCubbin came here last fall from Gibbon, Neb., and has been a citizen of high standing. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows and had always been regarded as a moral and reliable citizen.

A Disastrous Tunnel Accident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The New Haven regular local passenger train which left the Grand Central depot at 7:01 yesterday, was run into in the Fourth avenue tunnel shortly afterward by a yard engine attached to several cars. The crash was something terrific and both trains and engines were completely wrecked. The cars of the passenger train immediately caught fire from an overturned stove, lighting up the whole scene of the wreck and making the work of destruction still more horrible.

Two alarms of fire and calls for ambulances were immediately sent out and physicians from Bellevue and Harlem hospitals accompanied by several fire engines, were soon on the spot. The engineer of the New Haven was instantly killed.

At 4 a. m. the body of a woman burned to a crisp was brought to the surface. The engineer of the other train had one of his legs burned off and another employee was badly burned.

At noon eight bodies were moved from the wreck. Nearly a dozen injured have been taken to St. Vincent's hospital. No passengers were seriously injured on the New Haven train. Engineer Fowler of the New Haven train says the proper danger signal was not displayed and when he saw the train ahead of him he was powerless to stop his train, which was running at a rate of twenty miles an hour.

Louis C. Fowler, the engineer of the New Haven train, was arrested today and taken before the coroner, who committed him without bail. Fowler has been twenty-one years with the railroad and is considered a careful engineer.

Congress Asked to Act.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—The National transportation association, in session here, adopted the following:

Resolved, That this association recommends the adoption by all commercial bodies represented thereby of the following memorial to the senate and house of representatives of the United States:

Whereas, The commercial association of the United States demand that the relation between common carriers and the public be in all respects so simplified as to avoid misunderstanding, misconceptions or injustice.

Whereas, In the direction of securing clearness of understanding as to respective rights of carriers and shippers the first step seems to lie in the establishment of uniformity in bills of lading and of classifications.

Whereas, The carriers of the country being apparently unable to agree among themselves concerning the methods by which such conformity can be secured.

Resolved, That the senate and house

of representatives are earnestly requested to take such measures as may in their judgment seem proper to compel the carriers of the United States to furnish all shippers a uniform bill of lading in which the common law liability only of said carriers shall be expressed, and the early establishment of a uniform classification, the rules and conditions whereof shall be just and reasonable.

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives are hereby requested to accord to the shipping interest a hearing by representation from the National transportation association.

Resolved, That the co-operation of the interstate commerce commission in the establishment of those principles is urgently requested.

General Sherman's Son.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Rev. Thomas E. Sherman arrived home from Europe Thursday night on the steamer Majestic. When his father, the late General Sherman, became seriously ill, Mr. Sherman was summoned from the island of Jersey, where he was studying at the Jesuit theological seminary. He took the first steamer, and as soon as word of this reached his relatives here they made arrangements to have outgoing vessels signal the tidings of General Sherman's condition and finally of his death to the Majestic should they sight her. She was not spoken by any ship, however, and when the pilot boarded her Mr. Sherman eagerly asked about the general: "I am unable to say," replied the pilot, adding that he only knew of General Sherman's sickness, as he had been out at sea for some days. When the mail steamer came alongside, Mr. Sherman repeated his anxious inquiry. The answer came back: "General Sherman's funeral takes place tomorrow."

The Sherman Obsequies.
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—General O. O. Howard and General Henry W. Slocum were busy yesterday morning perfecting arrangements for the funeral of General Sherman, but they are not prepared to make their final announcement. They are selected by the family to take charge of the matter, and they have called in consultation General Daniel Butterfield and Lieutenant Treat. The house, 75 West Seventy-first street, in which the body of General Sherman lies, was visited this morning by many friends of the family who came to offer their sympathy. The street, ordinarily so quiet, was all morning filled with pedestrians attracted to the neighborhood by the desire to see the place in which the general made his last fight. The dismal weather did not seem to dismay them at all. Many prominent persons were among those who called at the house. None of the visitors were permitted to look at the features of the dead man. Messenger boys were calling at the house continually and from all parts of the country messages of sympathy were pouring in.

The funeral car will be placed on the regular St. Louis fast express on the Pennsylvania road at 6:30 Thursday evening. The train is expected to arrive in St. Louis Saturday morning at 7:30. Only a few of the general's family and relatives will go to St. Louis and only one car will be used for them. President Robert of the Pennsylvania has tendered the family the use of his special car. No extra cars will be allowed for those desiring to accompany the remains on their westward journey.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburgh desire to pay special honor to the general's remains in that city.

A telegram was received yesterday from Senators Quay and Cameron asking for this special privilege. The reply to the telegram was not made public last evening. A white horse will go in advance of the caisson bearing the general's military trappings.

Additional telegrams of regret have been received from the West Point cadets, Senator Brice, General Stanley, General Corse and M. J. Kearney of the United States life saving corps.

Another Kansas City Failure.
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—The Union investment company assigned today for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000 and the assets, according to the officials of the company, about the same. It is impossible, they say, to give an exact statement at present. The cause of the failure is given as the difficulty in calling in western loans and negotiating paper in the east.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.	
Butter—Creamery.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Butter—Dairy.....	17 1/2 @ 18
New York—Per bush.....	57 1/2 @ 58
Eggs—Fresh.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Honey, per lb.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Chicken—Dressed.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Turkeys—Dressed.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Geese—Dressed.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Oranges.....	3 1/2 @ 3 50
Lemons.....	3 1/2 @ 4 00
Beets—Per bu.....	1 1/2 @ 1 25
Onions—Per bush.....	1 1/2 @ 1 25
Beans—Navies.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Wool—Fleece, unwashed, per lb.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Pointers.....	35 @ 40
Beets—Per bu.....	1 1/2 @ 1 25
Apples—Per bush.....	1 1/2 @ 1 25
Hay—Per ton.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 25 @ 3 35
Hogs—Heavy weights.....	3 30 @ 3 45
Heavy—Choice steers.....	4 40 @ 4 55
Sheep—Natives.....	2 50 @ 2 70

NEW YORK.	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 11 1/2 @ 1 12 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	82 1/2 @ 83
Oats—Mixed western.....	53 @ 54
Pork.....	10 50 @ 11 2 1/2
Lard.....	9 50 @ 9 60

CHICAGO.	
Wheat—Per bush.....	94 @ 94 1/2
Corn—Per bush.....	50 @ 50 1/2
Oats—Per bush.....	44 @ 44 1/2
Pork.....	9 25 @ 9 35
Lard.....	5 50 @ 5 55
Hogs—Packing and shipping.....	3 50 @ 3 55
Beets—Prime steers.....	4 1/2 @ 5 50
Sheep—Natives.....	4 00 @ 5 50

ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—Cash.....	98 @ 98 1/2
Corn—Per bush.....	51 @ 51 1/2
Oats—Per bush.....	45 @ 45 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 30 @ 3 50
Cattle—Feeders.....	2 40 @ 3 40

KANSAS CITY.	
Wheat—No. 2.....	84 1/2 @ 85
Corn—No. 2.....	46 @ 46 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	44 @ 44 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	2 50 @ 2 75
Hogs—Mixed.....	3 00 @ 3 50

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH BRANCHES.

The Indian Depredations Bill Under Consideration in the Senate—The Postoffice Appropriation Bill in the House—Pensions Granted to the Widows of General Custer, Admiral Wilkes, and General Ullman—A Record of Other Proceedings in the Two Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the senate on the 16th in executive session the amendment to the diplomatic bill was agreed to for the establishment of telegraphic communication with the Hawaiian islands, and afterwards agreed to in open senate. Yeas, 35; nays, 22. Mr. Quay addressed the senate in refutation of the charges circulated against him. At the conclusion of Mr. Quay's remarks the senate resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, to which the following amendment was agreed to in executive session: To enable the president to make arrangements with any citizen or corporation in the United States as shall appear necessary to that end, for telegraphic communication between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, which engagement shall contain provisions, sufficient in the judgment of the president, to secure to the government and citizens of the United States early and equal communication by telegraph with the said kingdom on reasonable terms for a period not less than fourteen years, and a sum not exceeding \$250,000 is appropriated for each year during which such engagement shall be so in course of execution, not exceeding twenty years, and the sum total paid under this authority shall not exceed \$3,000,000. The bill and the amendments having been reported from the committee of the whole to the senate the committee amendments were agreed to in bulk except that in regard to the Hawaiian telegraph cable on which a separate vote was taken and were agreed to, 35 to 22. In the house the conference report on the army appropriation bill was then adopted and immediately thereafter the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose. Mr. Cushman, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported resolutions expressing the sorrow of the house on the death of General Sherman, and speaking in eulogy of his career, etc.

In the senate on the 17th the finance committee reported back adversely Mr. Sanford's bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. It was placed on the calendar. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was taken up. The pending question being Mr. Dolph's amendment to increase the salary of the minister to Portugal from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Dolph's amendment was ruled out and a subsequent amendment by him to make the salary of the minister to Portugal \$7,500, was, on motion of Hale, laid on the table. Mr. McPherson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Hawaiian cable amendment, so that he might move to reduce the annual allowance from \$250,000 to \$150,000. The motion to reconsider was tabled. On motion of Mr. Sherman the item of \$6,500 for the minister resident and consul general to Greece, Roumania and Servia was changed to make it read for envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The bill passed, yeas 33; nays 16. Gorman, Hampton and Morgan voting yea with the republicans and Pettigrew with the democrats. The copyright bill was then taken up, but without definite action on the measure the senate adjourned. In the house the committee on judiciary reported a bill for the impeachment of Alexander Boardman, judge of the U. S. district court of the western district of Louisiana for high crimes and misdemeanors. Ordered printed and recommitted. A bill forfeiting certain railroad land grants was reported from the public land committee, but the house having refused to consider it the bill was withdrawn. The conference report on the fortification bill was agreed to and the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 18th a number of pension bills passed, including bills increasing the pension of the widows of General Custer, Admiral Wilkes and General Daniel Ullman to \$100 a month. The copyright bill was then taken up, and the Sherman amendment to admit copyrighted books, etc., printed in foreign countries, on the payment of the tariff duties, was agreed to as was also the amendment by Frye requiring maps, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, photographs, chromos, or lithographs to be printed from plates executed in the United States, and the amendment by Ingalls exempting newspapers and periodicals from the prohibition of importation. The bill was then passed—yeas, 38; nays, 14. The house bill amending the act of July, 1882, dividing the state of Iowa into two judicial districts was passed. In the house consideration was had of the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment to carry into effect the allotment agreement with Cour d'Alene and other tribes of Indians was agreed to. The bill then passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill. In general debate Mr. Blount of Georgia argued against

the shipping bill and Mr. Kerr of Iowa for it. Mr. Cumming of New York advocated his resolution, protesting against the persecution of Jews in Russia. Mr. O'Farrell of Virginia argued against the shipping bill. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the silver question and declared that Grover Cleveland was deeper down in the heart of the democracy of the country than any other living man. Whatever his position might be today on silver coinage, when the national convention spoke in 1892 he would endorse the principles of the platform, whatever they might be. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 19th the Indian depredations bill was taken up and Mr. Edmunds' motion to strike out section 3, which provides that no claim by the Indians shall be allowed by the court on the unsupported testimony of an Indian, was agreed to. The motion by Mr. Hoar to strike out the clause providing for the adjudication and payment of claims by Indians who have suffered loss of property through other tribes or white men was agreed to. Mr. Davis offered an amendment to add to section 4, a proviso that the limitation of time shall not apply to or bar claims for compensation for Indian depredations in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas or Dakota in 1862, or thereafter. On motion of Mr. Chandler the amendment was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Chandler the date was changed to July, 1865. Various other amendments were agreed to, and goes to the conference. In the house the senate bill passed for the relief of settlers on certain lands in the southern part of Iowa. The bill for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in Wisconsin was agreed to. The action of the democrats in demanding the yeas and nays on every motion was considered on both sides of the house as an obstacle to the passage of the shipping bill. The house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, but without disposing of it, the committee rose and the house took a recess.

In the house on the 20th Mr. Cameron reported from the committee on rules a resolution for the immediate consideration of business reported by the committee on judiciary, the first bill to be one for the relief of the supreme court with the senate amendments. After an ineffectual effort by Mr. Blount and Mr. Breckinridge to defeat the resolution Mr. Cannon took the floor, stating that he would say a few words as to the merits of the proposition. Mr. McMillan of Tennessee inquired whether Mr. Cannon's object was not the prevention of the forty minute debate allowed under the rules. Mr. Cannon replied in the affirmative.

In view of the dilatory motions already made on the democratic side, under the lead of Mr. McMillan, the republicans accepted notice from that side that it didn't wish to facilitate business. Mr. McMillan said the democrats would meet Mr. Cannon's programme at every point. Mr. Blount moved to recommit the resolution and on the yeas and nays being called for the great body of the democrats left the hall. The vote resulted yeas, 12; nays, 150, the clerk voting. The question then recurred on a demand for the previous question, and having demanded the yeas and nays Mr. McMillan called the democrats from the cloak room to his support. Having obeyed the signal long enough to accomplish Mr. McMillan's object, the democrats once more disappeared. The motion was carried—150 to 8. A quorum being noted. The resolution was then agreed to, 155 to 4, and the court bill was immediately taken up. The senate amendments were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Pettigrew reported to the senate from the committee on Indian affairs, his amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, respecting the Indians in South Dakota, and, since this is to go upon a regular appropriation bill, it will, without doubt, become a law. The amendment provides that the president shall appoint a commission of three persons to visit the Sioux reservation and enter into an agreement with the Indians residing upon the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies for a readjustment of the boundary line between those reservations, or for a transfer of the Indians now drawing rations at Rosebud, but who reside upon the Pine Ridge agency, to the rolls of the Pine Ridge agency, and to also make such arrangement with the Indians drawing rations at the Rosebud agency as will be satisfactory to them by which those of the Lower Brule Indians, who desire to be so, may be enrolled at Rosebud and allowed to take lands in severalty upon that reservation south of White river. It provides, further, that the principal and interest of the permanent fund, referred to in article 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, and in section 3 of the act of January 19, 1891, making appropriations to carry out, in part, the provisions of the act mentioned, shall be apportioned and divided according to the number of Indians receiving rations and annuities under the reservations after the transfers authorized shall have been affected instead of in proportion to the number entitled to receive rations and annuities upon the separate reservations at the time the act of March 2, 1889, took effect.

Evidences of a Meteoric Shower.
In an account of Mexican meteorites, Mr. L. Fletcher, an English mineralogist, describes fourteen huge masses of iron which have been found within a small section of country. The largest has the form of a bee hive, rises four feet above the ground and is five feet in diameter at the surface of the soil, beneath which it extends to unknown depth. The second mass, estimated to weigh 4,000 pounds, is now in the national museum at Washington. The butcher masses number eight pieces, weighing from 290 to 650 pounds, and having a total weight of 4,000 pounds. The Sanchez estate mass weighs 252 pounds and the Fort Duncan mass 97 pounds. The greatest dispersion is sixty-six miles.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and resorted to local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, proved that it was constitutional. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Physical Culture Education.

The grip of an ant's jaw is retained even after the body has been severed from the head. According to the Medical Record, this knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to a very peculiar use. When an Indian gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of having his hand sewed together, as physicians do in this country, he procures five or six black ants, and holding their heads near the gash, they bring their jaws together in biting the flesh, and thus pull the two sides of the gash together. Then the Indian pinches off the bodies of the ants, and leaves their heads clinging to the gash, which is held together until perfectly healed.

A Light for Watches.

A novel electric watch lighter, the templex, is being manufactured by a firm of electricians in Leicester, Eng. It resembles an enlarged open-faced watch case, and has in its rim a minute incandescent lamp and reflector. On placing the watch in the case and pressing a small stud, the face of the watch will be brilliantly lighted. A dry battery supplies the current, and may be placed in a closet with a flexible conducting cord leading from it to the head of the bed or stand on which the watch is placed. The battery will last for this purpose for years, and no chemicals are required.

Hunger and Infection.

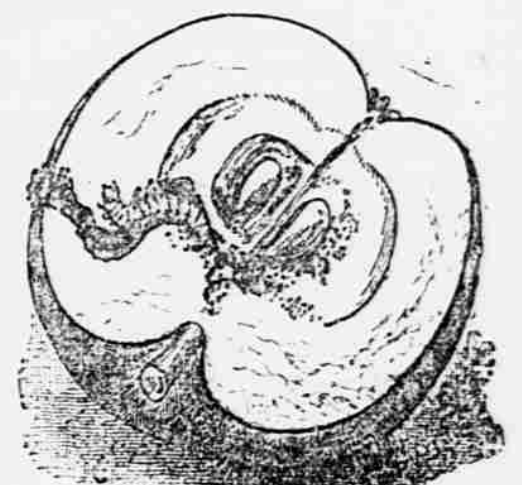
The important fact that hunger increases liability to contract certain diseases has been demonstrated experimentally by two Turin doctors. Pigeons usually resist anthrax, but after a fast of six days they proved amenable to the virus if food was still withheld, but resisted it if food was given at the same time as the virus. When the fasting was continued for two days after the inoculation and food then given, the disease was not prevented, but ran a slower course. Even birds well fed up to the time of the inoculation, proved susceptible to the virus if kept without food after inoculation.

Fire is said to be a good servant, but it is apt to go out nights all the same.

Blaine has bought a \$65,000 house in Washington.

The Great Benefits of Spraying.

Notwithstanding the many and most positive proofs of the great benefits resulting to fruit and grape growers from spraying, they are thus far slow to avail themselves of this almost certain method of saving, increasing and beautifying the products of their orchards and vineyards. It will not be disputed that the necessity for spraying for the destruction of insect pests that attack fruit trees, is much greater than for the protection of grape vines, whose worst enemies are fungus diseases, but where these are very prevalent, as in some seasons and sections of the country, it is better to spray and save the crop or refrain from spraying and lose it—as the rots and mildews can be prevented by any other means yet known.



Worm of Codling Moth in the Mature Apple.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past three years, has devoted considerable time to the study of fruit tree and vine diseases. This division was the first agency in this country to introduce the use of fungicides for grape diseases, and it is estimated as a result of its work that nearly five thousand grape growers in nearly all parts of the country, treated their vineyards for mildew and black rot, in 1890. Probably in no part of the United States was the spraying of the grape vines and fruit trees put to almost as severe a test as at Napa, Cal., the past season. Nearly \$2,000 was invested there in spraying outfits and material. The results have proven so satisfactory that this coming season almost every vineyard and orchardist in that section of the country will have a spraying outfit; in fact the spraying outfits have become as much of a necessity as the plow on a farm.

It is estimated that the extent of damage done to the fruit trees and vines in the United States by insects and fungus diseases each year will reach four hundred million dollars. In which event it is time the method was devised to avoid this heavy loss which is most felt by the growers in years of severity. The scarcer the fruit is the more we have to contend with insects.

Mr. Wm. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., has made a special study of how to prevent the ravages of insects and fungus diseases and will send to any one interested free of charge, a full and descriptive treatise on this subject.

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One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice.

One cake of Vaseline Soap.

One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented.

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